BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1861. VOLUME XXVIII.....NUMBER 98.

THE BANGOR

DAILY WHIG & COURIER,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS

In Bowman's Block, East End of Kenduskeag Bridge,

ON THE LOWER FLOOR,

AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

In the Office of the Daily Whig & Courier, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year in advance, or Two Dollars a year if not paid in advance

WHEELER & LYNDE, PROPRIETORS

WM H WHEELER. JOHN S LYNDE

AGENCIES

S M PETTENGILL & Co 10 State Street Boston and 119 Nassau Street, New York are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper

S R NILES, Agent Scollay's Building Court-st Boston

DAY LUCE & Co, Agents, Tribune Buildings New York

J WHITE & Co New York

JAYNE & Co Philadelphia.

The Law Regulating Newspapers and Periodicals

1 Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions

2 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

3 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

4 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

5 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

6 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

7 The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them unclaimed, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

8 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

9 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

10 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

11 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

12 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

13 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

14 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

15 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

16 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

17 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

18 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

19 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

20 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

21 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

22 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

23 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

24 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

25 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

26 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

27 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

28 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

29 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

30 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

31 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

32 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

33 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

34 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

35 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

36 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

37 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

38 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

39 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

40 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

41 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

42 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

43 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

44 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

45 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

46 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

47 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

48 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

49 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

50 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

51 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

52 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

53 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

54 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

55 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

56 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

57 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

58 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

59 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

60 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

61 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

62 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

63 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

64 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

65 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

66 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

67 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

68 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

69 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

70 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

71 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

72 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

73 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

74 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

75 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

76 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

77 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

78 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

79 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

80 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

81 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

82 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

83 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

84 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

85 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

86 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

87 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

88 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

89 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

90 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

91 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

92 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

93 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

94 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

95 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

96 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

97 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

98 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

99 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

100 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

101 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

102 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

103 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

104 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

105 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

106 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

107 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

108 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

109 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

110 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

111 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

112 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

113 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

114 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

115 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

116 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

117 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

118 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

119 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

120 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

121 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

122 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

123 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

124 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

125 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

126 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

127 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

128 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

129 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

130 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

131 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

132 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

133 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

134 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

135 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

136 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

137 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

138 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

139 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

140 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

141 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

142 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

143 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

144 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

145 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

146 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

147 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

148 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

149 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

150 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

151 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

152 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

153 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

154 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

155 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

156 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

157 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

158 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

159 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

160 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

161 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

162 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

163 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

164 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

165 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

166 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

167 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

168 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

169 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

170 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

171 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

172 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

173 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

174 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

175 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

176 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

177 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

178 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

179 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

180 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

181 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

182 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

183 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

184 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

185 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

186 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

187 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

188 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

189 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

190 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

191 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

192 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

193 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

194 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

195 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

196 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

197 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

198 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

199 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

200 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

201 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

202 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

203 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

204 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

205 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

206 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

207 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

208 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

209 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

210 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

211 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

212 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

213 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

214 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

215 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

216 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

217 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

218 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

219 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

220 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

221 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

222 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

223 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

224 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

225 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

226 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

227 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

228 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

229 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

230 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

231 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

232 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

233 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

234 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

235 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

236 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

237 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

238 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

239 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

240 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

241 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

242 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

243 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

244 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

245 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

246 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

247 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

248 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

249 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

250 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

251 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

252 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

253 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

254 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

255 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

256 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

257 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

258 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

259 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

260 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

261 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

262 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

263 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

264 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

265 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

266 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

267 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

268 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

269 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

270 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

271 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

272 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

273 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

274 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

275 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

276 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

277 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

278 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

279 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

280 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

281 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

282 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

283 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

284 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

285 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

286 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

287 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

288 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

289 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

290 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

291 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

292 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

293 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

294 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

295 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

296 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

297 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

298 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

299 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

300 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

301 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

302 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

303 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

304 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

305 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

306 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

307 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

308 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

309 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered the papers discontinued

310 The Courts have decided that a refusal to take a newspaper or periodical from the office where it is published, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud

311 If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible

312 The Courts have decided that any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is responsible for the payment

313 If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid, the subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent

314 If subscribers neglect

Whig and Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm H Wheeler, - - - Editor

THURSDAY, OCT 24, 1861

THE CIRCULATION OF THE

Whig and Courier

IS DOUBLE

That of any oth er Daily Paper in Maine, East of Portland.

Daily Established 1834.—Weekly 1845

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

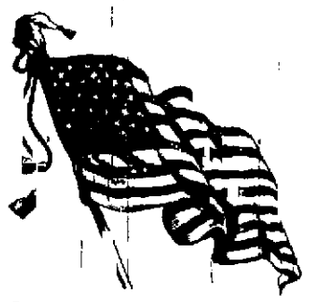
For one square, (amount of 18 lines of this type,) three times in the daily, $1 25
For each week's continuance, 0 50
For half square, three times, 0 75
For one square in weekly three times, 1 25
For each week's continuance, 0 25

SPECIAL NOTICES:

$2,00 per square for first week—$1,00 per square for continuance.

Double Column Advertisements inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

*** Advertisements, where the time of insertion is not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.



In Peace or War, on land or sea,
Our flag, the flag of the free,
Bright emblem of Columbia's glory
Shall tell to coming years the story,
How, stout of heart, and strong of hand,
The patriots of our native land
Bore it, the nation's hope and life,
On tented field, 'mid fearful strife,
Still on! 'till through the sulphurous cloud
It broke in triumph, Treason's shroud!

KING COTTON ON OUR SIDE. We see by the recent foreign advices that the demand for American breadstuffs in England is likely to be greatly enhanced the present season The harvests in Europe are more deficient than has been reported, and what England and France say of each other's deficiency is probably very near the truth. The London Times says France will be compelled to spend fifty millions sterling (about two hundred millions of dollars) to make up the deficiency—an enormous sum—greater even than the failure which last year's harvest entailed upon England Sixty million francs have been sent into Russia to purchase grain This large demand will affect all the grain nations of Europe, and the price of bread is already producing some popular disorder By the side of this demand, the cotton famine sinks into insignificance, and as the United States will be required to furnish, as it is furnishing, a large amount of breadstuffs to supply the deficiency in France and England, the probability of any intrusive interference with our domestic troubles by them is less than it otherwise would be. To get at the cotton of the South, and to injure the Northern States as a commercial and manufacturing rival, England would be inclined to pick a quarrel with our Government—but such a course would not only shut up our Northern markets for her manufactures, but would keep bread from, the mouths of her hungry millions She can get along better with a short stock of cotton than with dear and scarce bread. The European failure of crops, therefore will have a tendency, we hope to restrain the otherwise manifest tendency in the English and French cabinets to immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy But an important victory over the rebels by our army would come amazingly in aid of these considerations just now

ALBERT PILLSBURY PLAYING THE REBEL AT HALIFAX.—The Boston Transcript of Tuesday has the following account of the disgraceful doings of our Maine Ex Consul at Halifax It appears that, viper-like, he is ungratefully doing his best to destroy the government of his country, to which he has hitherto been specially indebted for the means of comfort and wealth

A letter from an influential citizen of Halifax, N. S., dated the 16th inst, states that Albert Pillsbury, Ex American Consul at that port, is now playing a high game there, as Agent for the Southern Confederacy

He is purchasing powder percussion caps, medicines and other supplies for the rebels, with money furnished by them The "Argyle," which sailed from Halifax a short time ago, had an assorted cargo worth $100,000, which Mr Pillsbury "engineered"

On the 15th inst Mr Pillsbury purchased an old vessel without a name, and at the last dates was putting one hundred barrels of powder on board, packed in drums of codfish The cargo was collected at Pillsbury's place of business—which is secluded from close observation

Most of the purchases have been taken thither under cover of night The vessel, it is thought, will be beached on the Southern coast and the cargo secured, which will be a great prize in Secessia.

The writer states that the loyal citizens of the United States in Halifax are in consultation with our officials here, to see if the traitor Pillsbury cannot be brought to justice

This bold, bad man has been American Consul at Halifax for eight years

The Baltimore Clipper of the 17th gives information received from persons who came to that city on the Louisiana from Norfolk and Portsmouth via Old Point, "that there are in the two cities up wards of fifteen hundred persons who would, if an opportunity presented itself, take up arms in defence of the Union. Union men open ly declared in the streets of Norfolk that if General Wool succeeded in reaching Norfolk with an army, *it will find an accession of two thousand brave hearts in less than one hour*

It is now reported from the South, and believed at Washington that the Nashville has not run into Southampton, but is still in Charleston harbor.

The Mobile Register mourns at the Yankees on account of their fondness for money Are not the Cotton States inordinately fond of money to pay their Yankee debts, with it?

New Publications.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge Edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. Volume XIII New York D Appleton & Co.

D Bugbee & Co, Agents in Bangor

This thirteenth volume of the *New American Cyclopædia* begins the last quarter of the work, which is to be completed in sixteen volumes, and which will in that space redeem the original pledges of the publishers and editors, both as to the merits of the work, and its high literary and scientific character No work of the kind was ever so faithfully carried on, or made more reliable as a book of reference and instruction for the people The single volume now under notice contains over sixteen hundred articles, embracing all topics of history, geography, biography and every branch of science Among the most interesting papers are those of American biography, in which we have those of Chief Justice Parsons, Professor Parsons, Com Patterson, J K Paulding, Com. Paulding, John Howard Payne, Rembrandt Peale, Wendell Phillips Gov Pickens, Com Porter, Gen Pillow Gen Quitman, J G Percival, Com Perry, John Randolph, Peyton Randolph, Condy Raguet, Josiah Quincy, Edmund Quincy, Buchanan Read E. A Poe, W H Prescott, Dr Pise, Josiah Quincy, Jr, Franklin Pierce, John Pierpont, and others The families of Pinckney, and Perkins furnish materials for several articles. There are also numerous biographies of eminent foreigners, among them being Marshal Pelissier, Lord Raglan, the Hetman Platoff, Edgar Quinet Wm Penn, the Pizzons, Rabelais, Radetzky, L Ranke, three of the Radzivills, Sir W Raleigh, Palmerston, Rammohun Roy, Quevedo, Raspail, Raphael, Sir H C Rawlinson, Prideaux Priestly, Praed, Lord Plunket, Pius IX., the Misses Porter, Prince Polignac, and many more Of countries there are good articles on Portugal, Peru, Pegu, Parthia, Phœnicia, Poland, Prussia, and Persia Of miscellaneous articles there is a large proportion, and most of them relate to leading subjects, and are treated at considerable length, Railroads having 14 pages, Periodical Literature 10, Political Economy 12, and Printing 10 The scientific articles are many and good, most of them affording very pleasant as well as instructive reading

DR BUXTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BEAUREGARD The St Croix Herald recently published a letter from Dr Buxton, of Warren, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run—The Doctor narrates some of his individual experiences Two days after the fight he was taken to Manassas Of his first day's experience there he speaks in this wise

In the morning we were called upon by Col Preston with a parole from Gen Beauregard requiring our unqualified pledges of honor that we would not take up arms or in any way aid or abet the enemies of the Confederate States during the present war It was for the purpose of signing this parole that we were ordered to Manassas, and, as Col Preston said, to enable us to go to other places where there might be wounded men to attend to He seemed quite as anxious to have us sign the parole as to learn anything in relation to the wounded, and for the reason that probably this was the chance they had to get us to acknowledge their power in any way When some of us objected to this parole and inquired if we could be permitted to attend our own wounded we did not sign the paper we were told that we must either be on parole or treated as prisoners of war, and that all such were sent to Richmond Notwithstanding this representation, some of us peremptorily refused to sign it, assigning for our reason for so doing, that it was unusual in form and completely prevented us from taking any part in our Government during the war After debating the matter among ourselves for a long time, all but four signed this parole, and at once left for the purpose of attending the wounded, while we were refused were commanded to our quarters in the barn, and at once commenced preparations for a journey 'down South,' which we expected to take under not very favorable circumstances, on account of our recent exhibition of what the brave Colonel was pleased to call our obstinacy

We were allowed to speculate upon our probable future actual but a short time before the officer of the Guard made his appearance ordering us to go with him at once to head quarters, remarking that we would catch h—l for our Yankee impertinence Upon our arrival at Gen Beauregard's quarters we were kindly met by him, and he enquired why we would not sign the parole When we had assigned our reasons, he assured us that they were futile, as the very fact of our signing a parole implied the right of release or exchange Still we would not sign it unless it was made to express in plain terms our right to be exchanged according to the usages of war and I assured him that I would lay in their prison till I rotted and the pismires carried me through the key holes, before I would sign such a paper After continuing the interview for some time during which the Gen made some very minute enquiries in relation to the wounded, and often declared his determination that everything should be done to make them comfortable, we told him that our attention would probably afford them more relief than anything he could furnish He assured us that our wish should be gratified, and in a short time we were furnished with a parole simply requiring us to remain within one mile of the hospital station, and report to the medical director every morning We were told that the wounded would be removed from his church and other places near the battle ground, and that we should have entire care of them till we thought proper to remove them to Manassas, where good hospital accommodations had been furnished

Accounts from Cairo say that "Paducah is safe A formidable force is gathered to its defence, the earthworks have been finished, and the time gone by when secession courage is willing to face the music there. All is quiet at Cairo, Paducah and at Bird's Point. The impression is that the Confederates will turn up at some point in Southwestern Missouri or Arkansas, where they are least expected We are not looking for them in this neighborhood"

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, whose communication bears evidence of his intelligent knowledge of the matters he treats, says:—

"It is not generally known that after the battle of Bull Run, in the exultation that followed that unexpected success, the commissioners of the rebel States called upon Earl Russell, to obtain that recognition they thought due to a government that had so fully shown its vehicle character on the field, and were flatly refused an audience.

CHARLES F LIVERMORE, Esq., has been appointed Government agent for the sale of TWO U S Treasury Notes at New York. An excellent appointment that is, being an active and intelligent business man, of unimpeachable integrity, and senior partner in the extensive and popular Banking House of Livermore, Clews & Benson, No. 32 and 34 Wall Street, Drexel Block.

LOCAL AND MAINE ITEMS.

JOB WORK. We are prepared to execute job work of all kinds at remarkably low prices and in the neatest style.

☞ Copies of the Daily Whig—price three cts—for sale at our counting-room.

☞ Our Carriers are not allowed to sell papers while on their routes

**Subscriptions for a less time than three months 50 cents per month.

LADIES ATTENTION All ladies interested in the welfare of the Soldiers are requested to meet at the City Hall, Thursday morning, Oct 24th, at 8 o'clock, armed and equipped with scissors, thimbles and needles, to assist in making and packing spreads

Mrs. D B HINCKLEY,
" S. F HERSEY,
" W H PARSONS,
" EDWIN CRANE,
Sanitary Committee.

Oct. 14.

FROM THE FOURTH REGIMENT We were gratified yesterday, by a call from Colonel Nickerson of the Fourth (Rockland) Regiment, who returned from Washington on Saturday last, on a business furlough of ten days. He gives a good account of his regiment, the men being in excellent health and spirits, and, in common with the other troops, anxious for a fight with the rebels Less than twenty men of the Fourth regiment are on the sick list, and, but one confined to the hospital The regiment is now in Gen Sedgwick's brigade, near Mt Vernon, on the left of our army, opposite the rebel right, and near Acquia Creek. They are in the advance, and as near the enemy as any other troops Fortifications to protect the advance were being rapidly thrown up, and the forest leveled to give full play to the guns. Col Nickerson represents the army generally, so far as he has any knowledge, to be in fine condition, and in full hope and expectation of an advance movement when the proper moment shall arrive

☞ The largest and handsomest turnip beet which we have seen is a sample one out of a lot of twenty or thirty big fellows from the best beds of our friend Jacob A Smith It measures 22 inches in circumference, weighs 6½ pounds, and is "smooth as a smelt"

☞ The Lewiston Journal says Col Strickland's Regiment at Annapolis, Md, are feasting on oysters at 25 cents the bushel Volunteering isn't so bad after all

☞ The enlistments for the Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments (Colonels Shepley and Dow,) are going on favorably The former it is has been said will rendezvous at Portland

☞ A portion of the Houlton Band, including the leader, Mr Davis, will form the Regimental Band of the Maine Cavalry

WAR HORSES Fifty fine looking horses for the cavalry regiment at Augusta went through our streets today en route for that city They were mostly purchased here yesterday

☞ George Washburn, at Calais, is recruiting men for the 12th Maine Regiment of volunteers

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Notice has been given of an application to the Court Chancery for the appointment of a receiver and manager for the Grand Trunk Railway, and for an injunction to restrain Baring Bros and Glyn & Co, English contractors, from seizing the rolling stock under their executions against the company

☞ A fishway is being made through the lower dam at Machias to aid in opening a passage for fish into the lake

☞ The Machias Republican says that the Pembroke Iron Works Company during the months of May, June, July August and September, imported from Pictou, N S, 6553 tons of coal

☞ Dr G W Martin of Houlton, has been appointed Surgeon in the Sixth Maine Regiment

☞ Jordan Trumbull of Houlton while standing near a threshing machine, in operation at the barn of Patrick Campbell, had his left arm caught in the beater and shockingly mangled, rendering amputation necessary, which was performed by Dr Donnell.

☞ Thanks to Mower & Co's Boston and Bangor Express for evening papers per steamer Mt Banford.

NEWPORT, Oct 22d, 1861

Messrs Wheeler & Lynde

The ladies and gentlemen of Newport assembled at the Town Hall on Monday evening, Oct 21st, for the purpose of taking the most effective measures to aid our volunteers in the army The meeting was organized by the choice of A Hobart Chairman, B A Osgood, Secretary

A Committee of the following persons were chosen to receive socks, blankets and other necessary articles

Mrs F Wyman,	Mr E Wyman
" T F Dexter	Dr John Benson,
" B Blanchard	Mr A Hobart
" N Burrill	" N Burrill
" S Steward, 2d	" S Steward 2d
" J S Allen	" S J Allen
" Philip Wilson	" P Wilson

Patriotic speeches were made by Dr John Benson, E Wyman, T F Dexter, J S Bridges and others, which was received with patriotic songs and nine hearty cheers for the American Union It was voted to extend an invitation to all of the inhabitants of Newport and vicinity to aid in this cause,

Adjourned until Monday evening, Oct 18th

FUN FROM THE "JOHN PRINTERS" A correspondent of the Portland Argus, who recently dropped his stick in that office and enlisted in the Maine Tenth, has the following in his account of the progress of that regiment

"Well, we left the city of Brotherly Love and Lager Love about seven o'clock, and got to Havre de Grace at two in the afternoon We reached Baltimore at five o'clock, and bunked in the depot all night. We had orders that night to go to Fortress Monroe and the boys were all delighted at the news, but in the morning we were sent into camp at Patterson's Park where we still remain The officers think we shall go down below Harper's Ferry to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, if we do we shall have some fighting, that's near where the three companies attacked 500 rebels yesterday, killed 150, drove them three miles and then ate them all! Yes, sir! and the commander, Col. Geary, brought away a 12 pounder Columbiad, a swamping gun, big as a keg of maple,' in his vest pocket But that isn't a circumstance to what we will do when we get there. Our Colonel is having his vest pockets built double-stitched, and they say he has a corset reputation as big as Colonel Geary's! It's a pair of Sherman's Wall Tents, one pitched for the officers, and the other for the privates, and I am sorry to say that I am in the latter. Our fare is rough, but we are enjoying ourselves nicely here, getting good fare and plenty of it.

It is time for afternoon drill, and I must close. Give my love to the Mayor and City Council. Yours truly, &c."

[The Tenth subsequently joined the naval expedition at Fortress Monroe.]

MEMENTO OF BULL RUN The Bath Times has a small ambrotype case, worn in the pocket by Lieut. Kennaston, of the Brunswick Company at the battle of Bull Run. On one side, near the centre, is the mark of a spent ball, which broke through the side and shattered the glass within, making a dent nearly as deep as the thickness of the ball. The case contained the miniature of a young lady—now shattered into a thousand fragments. Lieutenant K is now a prisoner at Richmond, and he sent this memento, with a lot of little peach stone baskets and finger rings—the fruits of solitary labors with his penknife—by one of the men taken by the pirates of the Jeff Davis from the Bath ship John Carver

☞ Wednesday noon mail brought 3,952 soldiers' letters to Portland post office.

MILITARY MATTERS. The two encampments of Cavalry and Infantry in this city now present a very animated appearance Col Goddard's regiment of Cavalry numbers about nine hundred men upon the ground and five hundred horses.

Col Caldwell's regiment, the 12th, now numbers about five hundred on the ground, and it is expected that the requisite number of recruits will be ordered into camp this week, to fill up the ranks. It is thought that the regiment may be ready to leave in about two weeks.

The company of sharp shooters raised in this State to be attached to Berdan's regiment, is now nearly full They are quartered at the encampment of the 11th It is supposed that the company will be commanded by Capt J D Fessenden of Portland —*Maine Farmer*

A FRIENDLY VOICE FROM ENGLAND The London Star, a journal whose moral tone is equal to that of the Daily News, and both are immeasurably above the Times, says —

Is it to be thought of for a moment, that now, when strife has but begun, and when its issue cannot even be guessed at, England should throw herself into the arms of those whose principles she abhors! * * * *

Shall England cast in her lot with the man-stealer, and sell her soul for a cotton crop? * *

The friendship of the South, thus bought, can prove nothing to us but a curse; and any act of antagonism to the North, on the part of those to whom the nation has committed the direction of its affairs, will be nothing short of an insolent apostacy *Let Lord Palmerston look to it*, a betrayal of political trust infinitely less grave, has before now thrown open Traitor's gate, and caused a career passed in the Senate and council chamber to terminate upon Tower-hill

No doubt there are men among us who feel very tolerant toward the Southern Slaveocracy, and would regard the humiliation of the North with something more than complacency But there are also men, and the same whose sympathies are with Austrian despotism As it has been with nearly every Continental state, so it will be with America Lords Palmerston and Russell will, to the utmost limit of their daring, insult and irritate the North They will find a pretext in the exigencies of our commerce for striking a blow at the very heart of our honor But the first overt act of hostility against the North would be the signal for their own discomfiture."

A VOICE FROM FRANCE The Paris *Journal des Debats* has recently had an elaborate article on our national affairs of the most gratifying character It closes as follows

"The last time that France appeared in America was for the purpose of there defending a liberty which was menaced

Since that epoch, so glorious for the two countries, France has remained the sister of America There is a noble heritage which we must not repudiate Let us be careful that in the name of industry—that is to say, for a temporary advantage, or possibly even from simple motives of commercial ambition—we are not made to renounce that which is most precious to any people To encourage the Southern States, to be pushed to a premature recognition of them, to interfere in their quarrel in favor of servitude to link our name with the maintenance of slavery—this would be to falsify our past In America, as elsewhere, France can only be the ally of liberty

The South may possibly succeed in its fatal enterprise. It may possibly conquer a separation which will only precipitate its ruin It has upon its side the superiority which, at the commencement of a war so audacious, resolute and intelligent aristocracy, habituated to the use of arms, always possess It may gain its independence in a single battle I do not believe it however, and have great confidence in the honest and laborious population of the North and West. But, whatever the future may bring forth, it will be time enough for us to recognize the South when secession shall be *fait accompli* But our true ally will always be the people who, in 1776, proclaimed that every human being had a right to liberty, the people who were loved by Lafayette, the people who have remained faithful to the glorious traditions of Washington"

WHOLESALE MURDER.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Evening News, writing from Memphis, Missouri has the following

On Monday last an inoffensive old man and his wife were shot by secessionists at dead of night in their bed, while slumbering, as they supposed, in perfect security On Tuesday David Justus and Thomas McAlister (citizens of this county), while returning to their homes from this town, were fired upon by a party of rebels, concealed in the bushes—twelve buckshot entering the body of Justus and seven entering the body of McAlister On Wednesday Thomas Wiber, a young man beloved by all who knew him, was shot dead by a party of secessionists, who waylaid him on the road to his home And, again, today, the postmaster at Bryant's store, while passing a thicket, in company with several ladies, was riddled with balls by a concealed foe Thus are affairs in this country. This is the manner in which the chivalric sons of the South conduct their campaigns in Missouri

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lunt's Dancing Academy.

PROF. A. LUNT will commence a New Term for Juveniles, *Wednesday*, Oct. 30th at two o'clock P M Will also commence an Adult Class, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at 7½ o'clock the same evening Terms made known at the Hall. oct23 2w

Attention!

All who are desirous of enlisting in *Gen Butler's Brigade* must do so by calling at No 19 Central Street, or No. 6 Hancock Street, these are the only places in town that have papers direct from Col. Shepley, who is authorized to issue all enlistment papers for the Regiment to be raised for Gen. Butler

L. SEVERANCE has also opened an office at Newport, where all in that vicinity can enlist.

oct18 ss

Cavalry Notice.

Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 3 Harlow Block, Bangor, Oct. 23, 1861.

Men of intelligence and temperate habits are wanted. Full time for three years unless sooner discharged. The pay is $13 per month and rations, to commence from the time of enlistment.

A BOUNTY OF

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Will be paid each faithful soldier at the close of his term of enlistment, secured to the heirs in case of death. For further particulars enquire at the Recruiting Offices at Hampden Lower Corner and at Newport Village

By authority from the Governor.

JOSEPH P. FRENCH
Recruiting Officer

Oct 23

DISEASES CURED,

EITHER of long standing or of recent origin, arising from Scrofula Cancer, Humor Local Weakness or General Debility, Irregularity or the suppression of the blood vessels, or from the use of Mercury and all Diseases which create Impurity of the Blood are cured without the use of Mercury, leaving the blood in a pure and healthy state

DR. BROWN

Has had a long and successful experience in the treatment of diseases of this character without the use of MERCURY

Office No 46 Main Street Bangor, (corner Brick Block with Elm trees in front,) continues to devote his attention to the treatment of

Diseases in all Stages and Forms,

Originating from any cause whatever, that can be attended to in Office practice whose mode of treatment precludes the occurrence of re apse or Rogering Also Mercurial ulcerated sores, or eruptions upon the skin which frequently appear after the use of Mercury

Invalids who cannot call upon him personally can consult by letter Either way confidential.

☞ Patients will be furnished with medicine at his office whereby they will avoid the criticisms of apothecaries and clerks

☞ Office hours from 8½ A M to 12½ P M., 2 to 5½ and 7 to 8½ P M

oct23 1w&dw*

☞JUST RECEIVED!

A Choice Selection of

SHAWLS,
CAPES,
BALMORALS,
DRESS GOODS, &c

—Also,—

EXTRA KID GLOVES, for 75 Cents

At No 32 Main Street,

T. C. JOHNSON, Ag't

Oct 23, 1861

Post Office Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I am prepared to exchange Postage Stamps for an equal amount of new during six days from this date, after which Old Stamps will not be received in prepayment of postage at this office

D. W. SYLVESTER, P. M.

Bkn October, 22, 1861 6t

Notice.

By order of the Post Office Department, I am authorized to exchange postage stamps of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old stamps issued during a period of six days from the date of this notice, and the old stamps will not hereafter be received in the office in payment for postage.

WILLIAM KELLOGG, P. M.

Bangor, Oct. 22, 1861.

Notice.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE
Bangor Oct 1 1861

The Assessors will be in session *each Saturday Afternoon* for a few weeks to attend to any business that may come before them

GEO A. THATCHER,
WM ARNOLD,
T W BALDWIN,
Assessors of Bangor
(Times)

oct2 d3wm

COAL—COAL.

Constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, superior

LEHIGH, WHITE & RED ASH COALS

Our arrangements for the supply of Coals are such that we *feel sure* of receiving none but the *BEST* qualities.

Orders left with Messrs J & G G BATHAWAY or at our office, will be promptly attended to. Also SMITH'S COAL for sale as usual

jy10 S S *FARNSWORTH & CO*, Brown Street.

National Loan.

Pursuant to instructions received from the Treasury Department, I shall continue to receive subscriptions to the *National Loan* after the expiration of the fifteen days first appointed and until further advised by the Department

SAM'L F HERSEY
Subscription Agent

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of Messrs. STETSON & CO 116 Exchange Street.

oct18 d&w

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to change his business offers for sale one-half of the Office of the Daily Whig and Courier and the Weekly Courier together with the Job Office connected with it. Application must be made immediately

o 11 d&wtf JOHN H LYNDE

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 12th by Rev M H Tarbox, Mr CHARLES M WEYMOUTH and Miss ALMIRA H FOLSOM both of Orono

At East Orrington Sabbath morning, 20th inst by Rev W Newell Mr THOMAS G HEWETT of Bucksport, to Miss BETSEY C GOSS of Orrington

In Brownville Oct 13th by Rev W S Sewall Mr WILLIAM DOLEN and Miss MARIA FERRIS, both of Milo

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF BANGOR

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY Oct. 23

Br bark Florence ——, Boston
Bark E Churchill Carl Hampden
Brig E P Smith Smith, Beverly
Brig H M Herrera H Iman, Frankfort
Schs Gen Scott, Tapley and A Hamlin Lassil Boston
Sch Ocean Wave Veazie Beverly
Sch Napoleon, Webber Hingham
Sch Abby Weld, Hutchins Danvers
Sch Ann Parker Wells, Plymouth
Sch Aurora Berry Salem
Sch Baroo, Thomas, Roxbury
Sch A S Wiswell Clement Cambridge
Sch Charlotte Arey, Rockland
Sch Volant, Smith Vinalhaven
Sch Frank Maria Barber Orland
Sch Susannah Rose Burgess Rockport
Sch Arcanum, Pegg, Freeport
Sch Boston Packet, Joyce Swan Island
Sch Andes Dean, Hampden

CLEARED.

Oct 23—Schs Red Jacket, Payson St Peters by J Bryant Michigan Marshall Newport Julia Frances Wotton, and President, Snow Boston Shoal Water Ryder Haverhill Challenge Bullock Milton, Hudson Russell, Monhegan

LOST,

LAST EVENING between No 4 State Street and the Railroad Stairs, Harlow street, a BREAST PIN. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No 4 State Street J B MCGUIER.

Oct 24

NOVEMBER ATLANTIC received by
oct24 D BUGBEE & CO

Found.

THE *PLACE* to buy good Teas, Coffee Spices Sugars, Crackers, Pickles P E Molasses, Fluid Kerosene Oil Fish, Fidur &c &c &c &c &c &c &c CHEAP at 43 & 44 West Market Square

oct24 A M SHAW

TURKS ISLAND SALT AFLOAT.

CARGO of Turks Island Salt, on board sch. Mississippi for sale by

THOMAS J STEWART

oct26

PATTEN'S CAVALRY TACTICS—Price 25 cents just received by

Oct 23 D BUGBEE & CO

The Union!----The Union!!

RECRUITS

TO FORM A COMPANY FOR THE

Thirteenth or Fourteenth Maine Regiment.

Men of intelligence and temperate habits are wanted. Full time for three years unless sooner discharged. The pay is $13 per month and rations, to commence from the time of enlistment.

A BOUNTY OF

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Will be paid each faithful Soldier at the close of his term of enlistment secured to the heirs in case of death For further particulars enquire at the Recruiting Offices at Hampden Lower Corner and at Newport Village

By authority from the Governor

JOSEPH P. FRENCH
Recruiting Officer

Oct 23

NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Embracing a Large Variety of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS
CLOAKS,
SCARFS, &c, &c,

CLOTHS, of all kinds for Ladies' Cloaks, constantly on hand and manufactured to order by experienced Cloakmakers

A. S. Weed,

oct22 1w No 2 MAIN STREET

CARDENAS

MOLASSES.

50 HHDS AND TIERCES EARLY CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, Imported in March last. A superior article for retailing For sale low by

D. M. HOWARD

oct22 1w Opposite Penobscot Exchange

Tobacco.

60 BOXES CHOICE TOBACCO various Brands, for sale lower than the same can now be purchased in Boston by

D M HOWARD,

oct22 1w 100 Exchange St

BATHING —AND— Hair Dressing Rooms!

Hot or Cold Baths for 15 Cts.

MR. F H TRASK recently from Portland, has leased the Kenduskeag Bathing Rooms under the Whig and Courier Office and has fitted up a HAIR DRESSING ROOM in connection with them where he will pay personal attention to all branches of his business

Baths at all hours Single Baths 15 cts. Packages of ten tickets for $1 00

Shampooing with warm or cold water

☞ Particular attention paid to Cutting Misses and Children's Hair oct18

LOST.

ON the 15th inst between Hampden and Bangor a Brown Broadcloth Sack OVERCOAT The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the Post Office at Hampden or East Hampden

o19 1w

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Medical Board for the examination of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons will be held at AUGUSTA on MONDAY the 21st inst at 9 o'clock P M and continue in session till Wednesday morning October 30th Applicants will govern themselves accordingly

For order of the Governor
X GARCELON Chairman

October 1 1861 o17 to30

9 GROSS of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for sale by

E F BRADBURY

5 GROSS Curtis & Perkins PAIN KILLER
1 Gross Davis PAIN KILLER
For sale by

E F BRADBURY

2 GROSS AYERS PILLS 2 Gross Wright's PILLS—for sale by

E F BRADBURY

NOVEMBER—Godey Peterson Ballou &c. received by

E F DUREN

ECONOMY. A good article of CEMENT and one which can be conveniently used in mending Crockery or Glass Ware For sale at 25 cents by

Oct 21 E F DUREN

MILITARY MAPS and BOOKS for sale by

E F DUREN

NOVEMBER—Peterson's Ballou's and Godey's at

ALONZO BARTLETT'S

Oct 21 2 Harlow Block

NEW BOOKS—Object Lessons for Parents and Teachers Silver Cord and House on the Moor For sale by

ALONZO BARTLETT

NEW GOODS! New Goods.

—AT—

Mrs. L. Dwelley & Co's

No. 6 Main Street,

UNDER THE HATCH HOUSE.

a16 tmd&w

THE BEST PORTFOLIOS for securing Music Papers Letters &c —strong convenient and neatly managed for sale by

E F DUREN

oct 2

House to Let.

House No 2 Exchange Street formerly occupied by Charles Greenough Possession given immediately Enquire of

R. D HILL, 81 Essex street.

oct22

Notice.

THE subscribers having this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of *Barnes & Adams* for the purpose of carrying on the Blacksmithing business in the line of shoeing Horses shoeing and Jobbing at the Old Ship yard of Cooper & Co on Brewer where they hold themselves in readiness to wait upon all who may favor them with a call

CYRUS ADAMS,
A H BARNES

Brewer Oct 10—3md

ECONOMY AND SECURITY!

THE

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
No 101 BROADWAY

Cash Capital 500 000 Dollars

Profits annually divided 70 per cent to the Insured

This Company divides Three Quarters of the Net Profits to the Policy Holders in Scrip bearing interest, without any liability to the insured

This Company Funds its surplus instead of dividing it to the Stockholders thereby giving its Policy Holders greater security and at the same time, Cheaper Insurance than any other system

GEORGE D CRARY Secy
CARLISLE NORWOOD Pres't
WASHINGTON SMITH Vice Pres't.

J B FOSTER, Agent

oct21 3m BANGOR, MAINE

Of Every Description,

MANUFACTURED AT

Hersey's,

oct15 20 MAIN STREET

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Umbrellas, Parasols,

Musical Instruments,

Canes, Whips, &c repaired at short notice. Violins now nearly ha red Best quality Strings for sale Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. &c

D WHITE

oct17 No 2 Kenduskeag Bridge Bangor

HAMS CURED.

PERSONS having Hams which they wish to have Cured, can be accommodated by leaving them at H A. LAUGHTON'S. I continue to cure them in the same manner which gave my father TIMOTHY CURRY, so much credit, and shall endeavor to do the work faithfully

WM H GOLBY

2500 BUSHELS Choice Meal Corn!

500 Barrels Superfine, Extra and XX FLOUR, now landing and for sale by

HUNT & CO,

oct15 1w No. 1, Patten Block, Exchange St.

FIRE AND LIFE Insurance!

Ætna Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CT
CAPITAL $ 500,000

Home Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY
CAPITAL, $1 000 00

Phœnix Insurance Company,
HARTFORD, CT
CAPITAL, 500 00

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co,
SPRINGFIELD Mass
CAPITAL $ 1 00

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co,
HARTFORD, CT
CAPITAL, 200 00

Massasoit Insurance Comp,
SPRINGFIELD Mass
CAPITAL $ 50 00

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co
PITTSFIELD, Mass
CAPITAL $ 50 00

City Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, Ct
CAPITAL, $ 00 00

Maine Insurance Company,
AUGUSTA MAINE

☞ The subscriber Agent for the above reliable Companies representing a

Cash Capital and Surplus

—of more than—

FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS!

constantly to insure Policies on Stores, Merchandise Mills Manufactories Tanneries, Ships in port and their cargoes and every description of real and personal property at rates adapted to the times Losses honorably and promptly adjusted

Agency BENJAMIN PLUMMER
oct19 BANGOR ME

PAINTS AND OILS!!

COACH VARNISH
Furniture Varnish
Spirits Turpentine, Japan White Varnish
Chrome Green Zinc Dryer
Emerald Green
English Green
Chrome Blue Paris Blue Paris Green
Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue
English Vermillion
American Vermillion
Umber Sienna, Sand Brown India Red Drop Black and all kinds of Paints Oils and Varnishes
Camels Hair and Sable Brushes Grass
Tools Varnish Brushes and Dusters
Seam Brushes, Putty Knives, Tube
Paints Porcelain and Wood Palettes and all kinds of
Painters' Materials, at Very Low Prices

N S HARLOW,
017 8 Smith's Block

NEW FALL GOODS! Just Opening! FROM BOSTON AND NEW YORK

—AT—

F. MEINECKE'S,

56 Main Street.

MERINO Under Garments for ladies Gents and Children do in Silk
WOOLEN Gloves, Gaiters Socks Mittens Scarlets Hosiery Hoods Scarfs Mits &c
LINEN Collars and Setts Handkfs Laces Cambrics Nainsooks Muslins Linings Crinoline etc
EMBROIDERED Edgings Collars Sleeves Insertings Infants Wrists Robes Bands Flouncings etc
CORSETS, Bodices Forms etc Zephyr Worsteds Shetland Wool Slipper Patterns Canvas Wool
CHENILLES—Nets of Chenille Cord or Bullion Cord and Tassels Buttons of all kinds
CRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS of the latest styles also fine Velvet Ribbon and buttons.
FLEECEY LINED Hose and Gloves extra fine French Kid Gloves
BEADS, Combs Brushes Pins Colognes Perfumery Needles Tapes Thread Boas Muffs Bags Portemonnaies Traveling Bags Slides, Bugles etc

Fancy Goods & Small Wares!

LACES AND LACE GOODS in new French Valenciennes Smyrna Eng Thread Mechlin Brussells and Point Thread Collars Sleeves and Cuffs fine French Lace Veils and Chantilly Veils

All the above Goods will be sold

Very Low for Cash!

At ONE PRICE only A liberal discount will be made to wholesale customers, at

56 Main St.

o14 F. Meinecke.

TO THE LADIES. DRESS MAKING!

If you want Dress Making done in the

Latest and Best Style,

CALL AT

Mrs. Dwelley's Rooms,

No. 5 Union Block, Main Street

oct16 dtm

GOLD WATCHES.

WE have just received from New York a large Invoice of

Ladies' Fine Gold Hunting WATCHES,

Which we offer for a short time at remarkably low prices Those in want of a Fine Watch at a very low figure will do well to call and examine them

At No 8 MAIN STREET

JOHN ELLIS & CO

o15

Furniture MADE and REPAIRED.

THE subscriber has taken a shop at the east of State Street, in the New Block where he is prepared to manufacture and repair

Furniture of all kinds

Chamber Sets, Secretaries, &c &c.

By ordering of him, persons can have the work done in a thorough manner which is not always the case with goods bought at a store

☞ Work promptly and faithfully done Orders solicited

Oct. 8. JOHN CARLISLE

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA—Vol 3—received by

D BUGBEE & CO

TO THOSE WHO SMOKE.—Many are determined to indulge in this habit, buy the new and varied PIPE, of

E F BRADBURY

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Sailing of the Nava Expedition.

Eastern Virginians Tired of SECESSION.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BANKS'S DIVISION.

FROM MISSOURI.

Price Still Going Southward.

RESIGNATION OF A REBEL GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 23d

The Harriet Lane went down the river again last evening

Yesterday afternoon the tug Percy brought up to the navy yard the steamer Hugh Jenkins, which was disabled and sunk by a collision with the Robert Leslie

The gunboat Yankee ran the rebel batteries day before yesterday and brought to the Harriet Lane the news in relation to the new batteries at Mathias Point

The Union, tow boat, and Satchle are between Mathias Point and Shipping Point batteries

Two or three Pungies with oysters, have run the batteries within two or three days There is a shoal channel near the Maryland side opposite Shipping Point that is navegable by vessels drawing 8 feet of water Several of the vessels which have run the rebel batteries came by this route under the shore and escaped notice

WASHINGTON, 23d

The movement of Generals Banks and Stone across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not venture to make any further resistance yesterday

All accounts agree that our men conducted themselves nobly in the affair of Monday Even that portion that received a temporary check by the death of its commander, Gen Baker, behaved gallantly, although opposed to a force of triple its number The remainder of Gen Stone's column acted with the coolness of veterans

The crossing thus obtained was retained in undisturbed possession all day yesterday Scouts and reconnoitering parties during the day obtained much valuable information in regard to the enemy

The above facts are from reliable sources

Ashbully Dickens, late Secretary of the Senate died this morning, aged about 60

Lieut Chas E Hay of the 3d regular cavalry has been appointed ad to Gen. Hunter

It is understood that the blankets ordered from Europe in August, are arriving 29,000 have already reached New York. They cost the United States 40 cents per pound, weighing five pounds

ROLLA, Mo., 23d

Lieut Kirby, with 15 men of Major Wright's battery had another fight with 40 rebels, near Linn Creek on the 17th, killing 5 and wounding about a dozen

The result of Wright's march to Linn Creek can be summed up as follows—

Three successful fights in which 78 rebels were killed and about the same number wounded 87 prisoners taken, 128 guns, 15 horses several yoke of oxen, wagons and many other articles

Price's army was at Greenfield last Wednesday, still headed southward

Reports from Springfield say that Gen McBride of the rebel force has resigned and is on his way to that place to disband his division and return home

Col Taylor is in command of the rebel force at Springfield His recently issued a proclamation declaring that the Union men who had been lost to the Home Guards would be required to leave the country or go into the Southern army for the same length of time that they had served in the Union army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home

The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves south, as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to sustain itself in Missouri.

PHILADELPHIA, 23d

Messengers from Washington this morning report that the depression caused there by the death of Gen Baker, has already disappeared, it being realized that the movement on Monday was an entire success

None of the military movements are known there but entire confidence is felt in the success of Gen McClellan's operations

A private despatch from Poolesville says that Andrew Hooper of Philadelphia had died from the effects of wounds

In the battle at Edwards Ferry G W. Hoop er was wounded in the shoulder Lieut. J D Williamson of the California regiment, is among the killed

A special convention in the Episcopal Church convened this morning to elect an Assistant Bishop in place of Bowman deceased

NEW YORK, 23d

Bark U S Varnard was seized today, a small part on of her being owned in New Orleans.

Reliable information from Virginia confirms the stories of discontent and murmuring, not only in the camps but among all classes, at the management of affairs by the so called Southern government, which, while subjecting them to continual sacrifices and privations, bestows no advantages in return It is believed that but for the overawing presence of the Southern army Eastern Virginia would now be ready to return to loyalty Many evidences of satisfaction and signs of welcome are displayed by the inhabitants of Loudon county towards the newly arrived troops of Gen Banks

It is well understood here that the reports of the intended interference with our blockade by European governments are for the most part inventions of cotton speculators or those who wish to engage in the same business

NEW YORK, 23d,

Wm L Burt of Boston, arrived this morning, bringing in Richard Rowe a private of the Seventh Huslears, who was shot in the foot and ankle at Bull Run, and taken to Richmond He has been in the hospital there until ekcept and Col Frank E Howe, has flown in Rowe He will probably go home tonight.—Howe states that the New York Herald is the paper received in Richmond It was always received the second day after publication.

NEW YORK, 23d.

The steamship Geo Seemes, Sutherland, Liverpool, 4

GENEVA, 23d.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here at five minutes past 8 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK, 23d

A despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer says our loss at the Edward's Ferry engagement was 200 in killed and wounded Col. Baker was struck by a ball in the heart, four in various parts of his body and three in his head He was on horseback, in full uniform) It is said that 100 Mississippi rifles were aimed at him.

The 20th Pennsylvania and, 9th New York regiments had orders to leave Darnestown by daylight on Tuesday, with three days' rations.

A despatch from Gen McClellan's headquarters is said to have been received on Tuesday afternoon at the war office, stating that Leesburg would be taken in an hour There had been sharp fighting in the neighborhood all the morning

It was also reported that Gens Banks and Stone had crossed the Potomac, and were advancing with 50,000 men on Leesburg

The Washington Star of the 22d says the expedition from Annapolis sailed yesterday Among the troops comprising the part of it that embarked are the following viz

1st Brigade, General Viele commanding, New Hampshire 7th, on the Atlantic, New York 46th on the Daniel Webster; New York 47th on the Roanoke, New York 48th on the Empire City, Maine 8th on the Arkel.

2d Brigade, Gen Stevens commanding, five companies Pennsylvania 50th on Ocean Queen, five companies of Pennsylvania 50th, the Michigan 8th and the New York 79th on the Vanderbilt

3d Brigade, Gen. H Wright commanding, New Hampshire 4th on the Baltic, Connecticut 6th on the "Marion"; Connecticut 7th on the Illinois, and the Maine 9th on the "Coatzacoalcos" The division and staff officers are on the Atlantic in addition to those troops

The Star learns that quitches many more will join the expedition at Old Point, having been quietly shipped at New York, Boston and elsewhere

NEW YORK, 23d

Washington special dispatches state that the Treasury Department have granted the proprietors of the National Intelligencer an old claim of $40,000 The same claim was disallowed by Gen. Dix when he was Secretary of the Treasury

Twenty or thirty transports vessels are caught between Shipping and Mathias Points They have supplies for the government It is believed here that the military steamboat will very soon clear the rebels out of Mathias Point

The health of Gen Scott is much improved

Senator Baker's funeral will take place here tomorrow

Gen Halleck, on his way from California, is to have a higher position at the seat of war

ST LOUIS, 23.

The Democrat learns that Gen Richard has detailed Brig Gen Strong, recently appointed on his staff from New York to take up all the unsettled accounts and contracts of headquarters, that everything may be search ingly scrutinized a reference to their final adjustment by the Secretary of War

NEW YORK, 23d.

A transport is now loading for Washington, and will proceed to Locust Point, whence her cargo will be forwarded by rail

Large quantities of ammunition and stores are now being shipped from St Louis by Railroad

A "mole procession" has been entered in the case of A G Farris, one of the crew of the pirate Savannah, and he has been accepted as a witness The jury is now being impannelled

NEW YORK, 23d

Special Washington despatches say that rain has fallen steadily there today, that the Potomac is rapidly rising and that military operations are necessarily suspended

J W Sanderson of the Sanitary Commission has been appointed commissary to the Wadsworth brigade

NEW YORK, 24d

A transport is now loading for Washington, and will proceed to Locust Point, whence her cargo will be forwarded by rail

Large quantities of ammunition and stores are now being shipped from St Louis by Railroad

A "mole procession" has been entered in the case of A G Farris, one of the crew of the pirate Savannah, and he has been accepted as a witness The jury is now being impannelled

NEW YORK, 23d

Special Washington despatches say that rain has fallen steadily there today, that the Potomac is rapidly rising and that military operations are necessarily suspended

J W Sanderson of the Sanitary Commission has been appointed commissary to the Wadsworth brigade

NEW YORK, 24d

The North Star brings 681 passengers, including the old officers and crew of the sloop of war, Lancaster, and one million in treasure — She passed the Northern Light on the 18th

There is no news from New Granada except that the States of Cundinamarca and Santandar are in arms against Mosquera

The Panama Star has received intelligence by a British steamer from St Thomas that the pirate Sumter is still cruising among the windward Islands

The Commercial learns from an English gentleman who arrived in Ben a on the rebel Secretary of State for passes to the South, that he was told by him that Mason and Slidell had gone to Europe via Tampico, Vera Cruz and Havana, and that the steamer Nashville had not left the port of Charleston

New York Markets

NEW YORK, 23

Flour—State and Western con mons firm —superfine State 5,50 a 5 40, extra 5,65 a 6, 60, round hoop Ohio 5 50 a 5,75, superfine western 5,30 a 5 40 round hoop extra western 5,60 a 5 80 Southern—mix d to good 6,15 a 6 40, fancy and extra 6, 75 a 7,75 Canada firmer—superfine 5,35 a 5,40, extra 5,55 a 6 60

Wheat advanced 1 a 2c—Chicago spring 1,18 a 1,21 Milwaukie club 1,20 a 1,23, red winter western 1 29 a 1,33, Iowa amber 1,33 a 1,35, white Kentucky 1,58 a 1,48 Kentucky amber 1,40 white Michigan 1,53 a 1,45, Michigan amber 1,41 a 1 38

Corn advancing—mixed western 57 a 60½, yellow 61

Beef unchanged

Pork boyish—mess 15,50 a 16,75 prime unchanged

Sugar steady—sales 860 hhds Muscovado at 7¼ a 8, Havana at 7¼, Porto Rico 8¼ a 8¾

Molasses dull

Freights to Liverpool more active and unchanged

INTELLIGENCE LEADING OUR AGAIN !—A despatch from Washington says that it is stated in high quarters that the recent movement of the rebels show them to have been forwarned of a contemplated blow by Gen McClellan, by which he was to reach their rear by way of Aquia Creek Hence the massing of troops at that point and the closing of the Potomac. "The will consequently be compelled to change his plans"

This is something which if true may well alarm the country Surely after six months of military rule, and after some very sorrowful experience of this same sort as that now reported, and after the labors of a committee of Congress to detect precisely such treachery as this, there ought to be an end to this betray ng of confidence Some of the correspondents will eventually in connection about a certain check being sent to Fort Lafayette If there is evidence of treachery of this sort sufficient to send any man to Fort Lafayette, there is evidence ought to have sent him to the gallows within twenty four hours. The government now have all powers, the decree has been passed for them "to see that the republic receives no detriment." Let the power be exercised by summarily hanging two or three spies, and one other danger of the republic will be at an end

—Boston Daily Adv

SUDDEN DEATH. A member of the Band attached to the Cavalry regiment, named Illsley, and belonging a Keen fish, died suddenly on Sunday morning at Augusta, from disease of the heart.

The County of Cavalry enlisted in York County by Lt. O. Cowan, Jr., number [illegible] this day yesterday at their rendezvous in Alfred. They numbered [illegible] men.—*Argus.*

The First Battle at Harper's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS, Co. C, 13th Reg. M. V. } Harper's Ferry, Oct 19.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal

Owing to the fact that the rebels were reported to be concentrating in great force between Charlestown and this place, Gen. Banks thought it prudent to appoint Company I as the duty of removing some 22,000 bushels of wheat from Messrs. Kerr & Welch's flour mills, on the Shenandoah street, in this village, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, while Companies C and K, supported by three companies of the Wisconsin 2d, were at the same time detached to act as pickets and guard against surprise during the removal of the wheat

On Saturday morning, the 12th inst., Company C was instructed to move forward about a mile on the Winchester Turnpike, and throw up a breastwork in such a position as to sweep the road. We accordingly started early in the morning, under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, and were soon on the ground and at work in good earnest, having by dark thrown up a formidable earth work, capable of sheltering 200 men, and in such a position as to command the approach to Harper's Ferry from the South — Early on Sunday morning two scouting parties were then thrown out to ascertain the position of the enemy They had proceeded but a short distance from our intrenchment when they met with a formidable force of mounted rebels, who immediately attacked them Our men took up a position in the woods, where the cavalry could not follow, and managed to hold the cavaliers at bay until the arrival of Lieut. Jackson, who immediately came up with the balance of the company as soon as he heard the firing The rebel commander noticing our reinforcement, made a desperate charge, but our boys stood their ground nobly, and after two hours' hard fighting succeeded in putting the rebels to flight, having killed and wounded upwards of thirty of their number Our company returned to camp with numberless trophies of our victory

Meanwhile rumors were in circulation that a force, supported by artillery, were on the march to attack the town, in anticipation of which Col Geary of the Pennsylvania 28th, despatched two companies of his regiment to our support, thus making (together with companies I and K of the 13th, and the three Wisconsin companies who had in the meantime joined us) eight companies, in all about 600 men On the evening of the 16th, we were all quartered close together, with orders to hold ourselves in readiness to move at a moments notice We slept on our arms that night, without an alarm, but at half past six next morning the order was given to fall in, as the enemy were advancing in strong force, and had already driven in our pickets and captured one horseman. Their force was at least 2500, with two pieces of artillery—one 32-pounder and one rifled 12 pounder

We immediately formed in position across the road, and Col Geary ordered our company (C) to deploy as skirmishers to annoy the enemy's centre, while companies I and K were sent out to defend our left flank and keep the enemy from crossing the Shenandoah and attacking us in the rear. Our right was guarded by the Pennsylvania companies and the Wisconsin boys — After we were properly posted, just as the enemy came in sight, Col Geary rode up to the front and shouted, "Now, my boys, forward" And we did go forward with a will The enemy were within two hundred yards of us, in a solid line, stretching from the river to the foot of the hills on the right of the road, their guns were outlumbered and placed in front, while the gunners were signaling them to give us a charge I confess the sight was, to me, a startling one, and as I rushed forward with the rest, I instinctively shut my eyes, expecting to be blown into eternity, but though the shot showered like hail around us, no one was hurt. We replied to their fire with a volley from our rifles that sent many of the rebels to their long account So sudden and resistless was the onset of our brave troops, that the rebels did not have time to rally We were upon them in an instant, and quickly took possession of their artillery, with which we withdrew to our first position, where we were not long permitted to remain, for the enemy, recovering from the shock of our first onset, reformed, and to their credit be it said, boldly charged down upon us a second time, but with a similar result

Thus for upward of two hours we repelled their repeated attacks, until a battery on the other side of the Shenandoah opened on us with shot and shell, when we were obliged to fall back to the shelter of a large brick building in our rear We here withstood the unremitting fire of a battery of seven pieces, and also of two thousand infantry The ball, shells and bullets fell around us like rain, and it seemed a mystery to me that we were not entirely cut to pieces, but strange to say, only two or three of our men had an yet been injured

It was now noon, and the firing ceased on both sides, as if by mutual consent Our situation was extremely critical. The road between our position and the Ferry was commanded by the battery on the other side of the river, while a force of three or four times our number was stationed but a few hundred yards in front — The Colonel now received word that the New York Ninth Artillery had crossed and was coming to our aid We accordingly redoubled our exertions, and with the assistance of the New Yorkers soon silenced all the enemy's batteries, and with one bold charge drove them from the field

Our loss was six killed and seven wounded, while the enemy, according to the report of a prisoner, lost in killed one hundred and fifty, with a much larger number wounded

The President's Views on the Exchange of Prisoners.

A Washington correspondent of the Providence Journal sends the following important information

I have had an interesting interview with the President, on the subject of an exchange of prisoners He expresses great interest in the matter, but the difficulty in accomplishing the exchange grows simply out of the fact, that the rebels will not consent to it unless the United States Government, in doing so, recognises the Southern Confederacy The President remarked that it was an own suggestion to return fifty-seven prisoners in reciprocation of the release of the same number of our wounded men by the rebels Secretary In reply to the question why he could not effect a general exchange by reciprocal action of the same sort, until the whole number on both sides were returned to their homes—sending boss fifty or a hundred at one time, with the tacit understanding that a smaller detachment should be returned—he said that the trouble grew out of the fact that he had not legal enough, a the shape of prisoners, to venture upon very liberal expenditures of this sort. The same obstructions which have prevented our government from sending relief to the sufferers in Richmond Not one flag of truce has yet been sent to the rebels, or can be sent, without compromising the Government. And although the President, in his humanity, anxiously desires to relieve the sufferings of our captured men and the anxieties of their friends at home, I am inclined to think that there is less solicitude as to any immediate action on this subject, from the belief that in a few weeks there will be such a change in our relations to the rebel forces to bring us, as to give this Government power to forbid such relief without any concession or compromise.

The foundation of the new American hotel has been laid a Liverpool. It will be the largest on the face of the earth. So say the papers.

[illegible] kept in Bangor, Me., [illegible] a short [illegible] this week [illegible] Augusta.

The U S vessels blockading Charleston harbor are amply sufficient for the purpose, but the government seems to have suspicions that there is inefficiency or something worse on the part of the officer in command The Washington Republican of the 21st says:

Notwithstanding the efficiency of this blockade, our vigilant Secretary of the Navy appears to be dissatisfied, and it is said, has issued orders for the commanding officer off Charleston harbor to report himself here His successor has already left New York It is not supposed that he is a rank secessionist, but that he is either winking at the arrival and departure of vessels from Charleston, or else is inefficient and incompable of discharging the duties of his position.

REBEL STORIES. We are still dependent upon the rebel accounts of the affairs below New Orleans and on Santa Rosa Island With regard to the former there is a material let down — "Prisoners and arms were taken in great numbers," by the former accounts, but there is no mention of them in the last statement. It is now asserted that the steam ram, ran into the Vincennes in an intensely dark night and sunk her The story of running the other Federal steamers aground, is dropped, but they are made to retreat the next morning Why did not the rebel fleet pursue them later than 8 o'clock, and why was it content with the capture of a deserted coal schooner? The successive versions belittle the alleged victory very decidedly, though it is possible that some injury was done to one of our vessels by a night attack.—*Boston Journal*

SAILING OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION Our despatches of this morning announce the sailing of part of the naval expedition from Annapolis, with three brigades of troops, among which are the Eighth and Ninth Maine regiments.

A Portland woman has five sons and a son in law in the Tenth Regiment

Dental Notice.

DR A. BARRETT having returned to Bangor in improved health, will resume the practice of his profession, in all its branches at his old Office over *H M Rich's Store No 9 Main Street*

THE VULCANIZED RUBBER GUM is now superseding all other substances for setting Artificial Teeth, and has been thoroughly tested and approved by the best dentists Dr B having had six months experience in putting up Teeth on the Vulcanized Base, and having examined many sets that had been worn from two to three years, and which was as perfect, in every respect, as when first made, has the utmost confidence in recommending this method as superior to all previous modes in common use, and continues to the wearer, as well as being more cleanly and desirable

Dr Barrett having procured one of the most approved steam vulcanizers, is prepared to put up work in this style for those who may desire

oct9 m

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS IN THE PRESENT WAR.

PENSIONS, ARREARS OF PAY, HALF Pay and Bounty Money, secured by

B. H. Mace.

General Agent West Market Square, Bangor Me

Possesses, for all Soldiers wounded or injured in any way, while engaged in the present War against Rebellion Half Pay Pensions, for the Widows or Minor Children, of those killed in battle or who die from wounds received, or disease contracted in the service Bounty of $ 00, for the Widows or Minor Children above mentioned, or to the heirs of deceased soldiers Fees one will commence from the date of completion of proof All communications by mail, giving the particulars promptly answered *Let all see how the Government provides for its defenders* sept19 3w&w

Greatest Improvement of the Age.

The Good Samaritan!

VENTILATED OVEN.

COOKING STOVE!

We are sole AGENTS for BANGOR and vicinity for the celebrated Cooking Stove

GOOD SAMARITAN.

THIS STOVE was patented by Messrs. Rathbone & Co. of Albany, July 19, 1859 and although but little more than a year has elapsed since it was first operated, its many wonderful features in cooking have already placed it far in advance of any other Stove which has as yet been offered to the discriminating public We claim for the Good Samaritan that its economy of fuel its simplicity of arrangement and real practical utility of the conveniences which surround it, have placed it far in advance of any Stove yet offered to the world We will name a few of the advantages which it possesses over any oth er stove, as well as some of the inconveniences which it does not.

1. It has greater weight of castings, the bare stove weighing from 800 to 850 pounds

2. Greater capacity for baking It has a very large Oven and also conveniences for baking on the top of the stove. It has also a large front roaster for baking bread pies, &c or roasting meat, and this without danger of contaminating with the same taste the finest delicacies being baked in the oven of the stove and can also be which no other stove using the roaster possesses

3 Its perfect control of heat The Good Samaritan has a treble draught arrangement, which enables the operator to use as little or great a fire as he chooses The advantage which this arrangement gives over any other economizer of fuel is, that while a fire may be started in the cold stove in from one quarter to half an hour, the operator can, after his fire once started, lessen the draught as much as he pleases, even to closing it entirely—thus giving him perfect control of the heat.

4 It has a soap stone fire back, which will never burn out, and consequently will not need replacing Soap-stone is used very extensively as a lining to coal stoves, as it is well established that nothing else will stand the effect of intense heat for so great a length of time.

5 Its accommodations for broiling are perfect and unequa led It has a splendid arrangement for broiling on the hearth, giving a perfect draught, through under and around the gridiron into the flues of the stove keeping the coals alive and carrying off all smoke and gases arising from the food— It will also broil very nicely upon the top without the smoke escaping into the room. This is accomplished by closing the draught, and can only be effected by a perfectly air tight stove

6 Its arrangement for the ventilation of the oven cannot be excelled It is effected by holes in the front door of the stove, through which the fresh air passes, striking against the front plate of the fire pot, and thus becoming heated before entering the oven, then through the ventilating damper into the oven of the stove where it forces all gases arising from the food, which will naturally rise to the top over the front oven plate behind the fire-back into the fire-chamber, where they are consumed, (thus adding fuel for combustion,) and also to the perfect draught of the stove

7 The Good Samaritan has, in a single year, proved itself to be the most economical, as well as the most efficient stove in the world The great advantage it possesses of being able to do a great variety of cooking at once with greater rapidity of operation, is not to be lightly passed over None who have ever examined it closely can doubt for an instant, but that, with ordinary usage it must last from 15 to 25 years They can have this cellar on its great weight and the small quantity of fuel necessary to operate it—for the less fuel consumed the longer a stove will wear

8 That it possesses all the attributes and qualities of a first class stove in the height of perfection, is no longer an experiment, but an established fact. That it has no equal, we are fully prepared to demonstrate to all impartial persons and solicit a trial before wishing to purchase or ask us to send see the stove and be convinced of the truth of these statements

We desire every house-keeper in Penobscot County to call, and we think they will be fully repaid by examining the merits of this wonder of the age

Descriptive pamphlets, and all information will be cheerfully furnished by us, at our stove.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Broad-Street, Bangor,

Sole Agents in this City and vicinity.

WOOD & BISHOP.

Bangor, Sept. 24, 1860.—tf.

Something New.

—ADGES' Self-binding Portfolio, Paper, Letter and Note Envelopes, Pens and Pencils, all articles for preserving Pages, &c., ever introduced.

For sale by D SUGDEN & CO.

City of Bangor.

The Regular Meetings of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims will be holden at the Mayor's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY before the [illegible] of January, April, July and October, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES HAYES, Chairman.

Bangor, 21, 1861 3t

Citizens

Dr. LIGHTHILL

Has extended his stay in this city until November 17th.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Surgeon to the Medico-Surgical Institute for the Treatment of Deafness, Catarrh and Diseases of the Eye

NO 34, ST MARK'S PLACE, - NEW YORK

Is now at the Bangor House,

Bangor, where he will remain until *November 17th* one month longer than first anticipated, where he can be consulted on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

—AND—

DISEASES OF THE EYE

Noises in the Head,
Discharges from the Ear, Earache,
Catarrh in its various forms,
and all the various Diseases of the Eye
Successfully Treated
Operations for Cross Eyes,
Cataract, Artificial Pupils,
Fistula Lachrymalis, &c.,
performed to the entire satisfaction of the patient

FOR the last ten years DRS LIGHTHILL have had exclusive attention to the treatment of Diseases of the Eye ear and Throat They have practiced in some of the largest cities in the Union, and in order to combine the advantages and accommodate their patients they have permanently located in New York where one of the members of the firm, with his assistants, is constantly present to attend to their practice For evidence of their success in the treatment of the Diseases of the above mentioned Organs, the reader is referred to the annexed endorsements of the press, selected indiscriminately from a large number in their possession

HOME TESTIMONIALS.

CATARRH

This is to certify that I was afflicted with Catarrh in the worst form I had a constant discharge of mucous from my head into my throat Hardened pieces of noxious would come from my throat and nostrils, after a severe effort to raise them, which almost took away my strength I had a severe pain on top of my head and above my nose my food would eat digest easy In fact I was completely run down in health and all my disease in our able Last Spring, while Dr Lighthill was at Portland, by the persuasion of my friends I placed my self under his care and after two months treatment was entirely cured and have remained well up to this WM E JAMES

Portland, September 9th 1861

Success of Dr Lighthill. We are pleased to notice the success of Dr Lighthill, during his stay in this city The following remarkable case is of us attested

To the afflicted with Deafness

I have this day been made almost a new man, by an operation by Dr Lighthill which restored to me my hearing, of which I have been deprived for nearly 17 years My deafness came on gradually I am 54 years of age, and reside in Winterport — JOHN J THOMPSON

Bangor, Sept 25 1861

Bangor Times, Sept 27th, 1861

Mr Editor—This is to certify that Dr Lighthill operated to-day upon my wife's eye for cataract or blindness Mrs Parks has been totally blind for one year. After the operation, she could see and directly knew the persons around her by sight, which she has not been able to for over one year

Respectfully WM H PARKS

Dr Lighthill at the same time, and also at the house of Mr Parks, operated on a fully upon Miss Mary Ann Kimball for cross eyes or strabismus and in a short time straightened her eyes perfectly Miss Kimball resides with Mr Parks at Hermon where both patients are doing well and can be seen by those interested

MARY A KIMBALL— WM H PARKS

Hermon, Oct 4, 1861

Bangor Times Oct 5th

ANOTHER CURE BY DR LIGHTHILL The following certificate attests the success in a difficult operation in ophthalmic surgery for the cure of the rare disease of a turning up of the eye

This is to certify that Dr Lighthill straightened my right eye, which was turned up on her my upper eyelid over since I was two years old My age is 24 years, and I reside in Oldtown Me

HORACE M DICKEY

Bangor, Oct 7th, 1861

Bangor Times, Oct 7th

Below is a description of Catarrh by Dra Light hill

Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most offensive and deleterious diseases which affect the human frame! Its seat at the commencement is in the mucous membrane of the nose, but from there by what means it exerts such a pernicious influence upon the general health and how it extends itself to so many important organs, a short description of that membrane is requisite

The gastro pulmonary mucous membrane dom inances at the edges of the lips and nostrils Proceeds through the nose and in with to the throat, from whence it is continued through all the whole length of the alimentary canal to the termination of the intestines, and also along the windpipe and its various divisions, as far as the air cells for the lungs to which it affords a lining From the nose the membrane extends through the tear passages until it enters the cavity of conjunction it spreads over the forepart of the eyeball and inside of the eyelids.

Other effects from the nose line the frontal maxillary, sthmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses (small cavities situated in the bones bearing the same name) A prolongation extends through the Eustachian tubes to line that passage and tympanum or mid dle ear

Catarrh in its first stages is an inflamation of the lining of the nose It produces a feeling of unusual heat and stuffiness in the nose of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflamation, soon a thin, watery substance commences exscreating that part of the alle with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish yellow sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive — The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society and render him an object of disgust to himself The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief—the senses of smell and of taste become greatly impaired and sometimes entirely lost—the voice is changed from its natural tone The cough is dry and hacking in its appearance as the bronchial sinuses become involved and neuralgic pain in the face and head, as soon as the liver and stomach become affected If the inflammation extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear the hearing becomes more or less impaired, and finally total deafness ensues From Dyspepsia, bronchitis and oftentimes *Consumption* The experience and investigation of the great est stream in medical science have established the fact, that in nine tenths of the cases of Consumption, it commenced by inflamation and ulceration of the air passages. *Remember that the best and only cure of Consumption is in its incipient stage.*

In connection with the treatment of Deafness, Dr Lighthill have met with Catarrh in its various forms, and became acquainted with the fearful in roads it makes upon the general health an i with the alarming extent to which it prevails. They found the remedies which are generally prescribed for it entirely insufficient, and the question which is paid to it wholly inadequate to its importance — For years they have consequently united their efforts in that direction and have finally succeeded in establishing a system of treatment which effectually and permanently cures the worst stages.

The treatment consists of remedies applied both local and constitutional. The local ones are applied in such a manner as to cause in direct contact with the diseased parts, far better and more effectually than it could be done by any means else ployed heretofore. The constitutional remedies are such as to exert a beneficial and curative influence on all parts of the system particularly in the vicinity of the mucous membrane in general, and on the special disease in particular.

The remedies used, and the method of their application, are entirely original. s19

NEWMARKET—Godey and Peterson, for sale by D SUGDEN & CO.

Volunteers!

TO THE RESCUE.

One Hundred Able-Bodied Men Wanted Immediately,

TO form a Company of Riflemen or Artillery for the 13th Maine Regiment, to go into Camp of Instruction within two weeks

Pay, $13 per Month and Rations,

To commence from the time of Enlistment. A BOUNTY of $100 will be paid each faithful Soldier at the close of his service.

For further particulars are inquire at the Recruiting Offices, *Winterport Monroe Newburg Knox and Freedom*

HEADQUARTERS
HAMPDEN UPPER CORNER

By authority from the Governor and Commander-in Chief

HIRAM SMITH
OLIVER C ROWELL
O H HIBBARD
Recruiting Officer

Hampden Oct 1st 1861 o16 2w

THE PORTLAND KEROSENE

WILL BE SOLD by the subscriber after this date by the Barrel or Half Barrel at

FORTY-FIVE CTS.

Per Gallon A full supply just received

D. M HOWARD.

Oct 9 3w

NEWS.

The Portland Kerosene Oil is now sold

By the Barrel or Half Barrel,

—AT—

FORTY-FIVE CENTS

Per Gallon at No 9 Central Block Main Street, by

Warren L. Alden & Co.

Oct 9

FURTHER NEWS

PORTLAND KEROSENE

For sale by the Bbl and Half-Bbl, at the Lowest Prices

AT NO 1 MAIN STREET

J. S. RICKER.

o19

Houses, Stores, Offices, and Piano Forte to Let.

Brick Tenement Hammond Street,	$150 00
House corner Fifth and Hamm nd Streets,	100 00
Tenement and Stable Brown Street,	80 00
Tenement brick Street,	60 00
Brick Tenement Essex Street	60 00
House and Stable Parker Street	60 00
Tenement Mason's Lane	30,00
Brick store Hammond Street	
Office over No 9 Main Street	

For sale one second Hand Piano Forte
For Rent, do do do

Apply at the Real Estate Office No 12 Central Street

R S PRESCOTT

oct1c 2w

GREAT Cash CLOTHING Store!

JOHN E. CHAPMAN,

(Formerly Chapman & Field)

HAS REMOVED to the store, and also to the house of Mr Parks, recently occupied by Miss Mary Ann Kimball for cross eyes or strabismus and in a short time straightened her eyes perfectly Miss Kimball resides with Mr Parks at Hermon where both patients are doing well and can be seen by those interested

MARY A KIMBALL— WM H PARKS

Hermon, Oct 4, 1861

Bangor Times Oct 5th

ANOTHER CURE BY DR LIGHTHILL The following certificate attests the success in a difficult operation in ophthalmic surgery for the cure of the rare disease of a turning up of the eye

This is to certify that Dr Lighthill straightened my right eye, which was turned up on her my upper eyelid over since I was two years old My age is 24 years, and I reside in Oldtown Me

HORACE M DICKEY

Bangor, Oct 7th, 1861

Bangor Times, Oct 7th

Below is a description of Catarrh by Dra Light hill

Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most offensive and deleterious diseases which affect the human frame! Its seat at the commencement is in the mucous membrane of the nose, but from there by what means it exerts such a pernicious influence upon the general health and how it extends itself to so many important organs, a short description of that membrane is requisite

The gastro pulmonary mucous membrane dominances at the edges of the lips and nostrils Proceeds through the nose and in with to the throat, from whence it is continued through all the whole length of the alimentary canal to the termination of the intestines, and also along the windpipe and its various divisions, as far as the air cells for the lungs to which it affords a lining From the nose the membrane extends through the tear passages until it enters the cavity of conjunction it spreads over the forepart of the eyeball and inside of the eyelids.

Other effects from the nose line the frontal maxillary, sthmoidal and sphenoidal sinuses (small cavities situated in the bones bearing the same name) A prolongation extends through the Eustachian tubes to line that passage and tympanum or mid dle ear

Catarrh in its first stages is an inflamation of the lining of the nose It produces a feeling of unusual heat and stuffiness in the nose of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the thickening of the membrane from inflamation, soon a thin, watery substance commences exscreating that part of the alle with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish yellow sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive — The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society and render him an object of disgust to himself The discharge frequently drops down the throat, and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief—the senses of smell and of taste become greatly impaired and sometimes entirely lost—the voice is changed from its natural tone The cough is dry and hacking in its appearance as the bronchial sinuses become involved and neuralgic pain in the face and head, as soon as the liver and stomach become affected If the inflammation extends through the Eustachian tubes to the middle ear the hearing becomes more or less impaired, and finally total deafness ensues From Dyspepsia, bronchitis and oftentimes *Consumption* The experience and investigation of the great est stream in medical science have established the fact, that in nine tenths of the cases of Consumption, it commenced by inflamation and ulceration of the air passages. *Remember that the best and only cure of Consumption is in its incipient stage.*

In connection with the treatment of Deafness, Dr Lighthill have met with Catarrh in its various forms, and became acquainted with the fearful in roads it makes upon the general health an i with the alarming extent to which it prevails. They found the remedies which are generally prescribed for it entirely insufficient, and the question which is paid to it wholly inadequate to its importance — For years they have consequently united their efforts in that direction and have finally succeeded in establishing a system of treatment which effectually and permanently cures the worst stages.

The treatment consists of remedies applied both local and constitutional. The local ones are applied in such a manner as to cause in direct contact with the diseased parts, far better and more effectually than it could be done by any means else ployed heretofore. The constitutional remedies are such as to exert a beneficial and curative influence on all parts of the system particularly in the vicinity of the mucous membrane in general, and on the special disease in particular.

The remedies used, and the method of their application, are entirely original. s19

NEWMARKET—Godey and Peterson, for sale by D SUGDEN & CO.

Fall and Winter Goods,

COMPRISING

Every Fashionable Style in Market,

Among which are

French, English and American Broadcloths, Doeskins Cassimeres, Vestings Tailors Trimmings, and Furnishing Goods

Sargent & Davis.

16 n2o

ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS For Sale AT A BARGAIN!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the entire STOCK OF DRY GOODS in the Store recently occupied by J B Cobb on Exchange street—to other with a lease of the store if desired at a rent suited to the times This presents a fine opportunity for any one wishing to go into business as the stock will be sold at A BARGAIN It having been selected before the present rise in the goods and the store is one of the best in the city with a large run of cash trade This stock will be sold for cash good notes, or barter

Tho's A. White.

P S Wanted a few cargoes of Pine Boards

o2 1w

1861--Spring & Summer--1861 CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN

Having a need for years the fortunes of Tailor doing a credit business, and having myself proved that system to be utterly wrong for be Retail Tailoring business, I feel compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM It is better for the customer who expects to pay for his Garments or he the amount lost by bad debts, under the credit system is divided between the patrons and the patronized as the former receive it by paying as much as 30 per cent less for their garments, and the latter is saved from bank ruptcy Consequent ly I would invite all cash paying customers to examine the bloody of goods now on hand and see if the prices are not 30 per cent less than at any other Clothing House in the city The Cutting Department is under the charge of

Mr. J H LARKIN,

favorably known in New York and Boston as one of the Best Artists in the Art of Cutting

ALL

Garments made at my establishment warranted to give entire satisfaction, and in new style to suit customers.

M. Galligan, Agent,

april 20 No 6 Smith's Block.

STRAW PAPER—suitable for Mayeshops, for sale by lots at ALONZO BARTLETT'S, of East Market Square.

OCTOBER—Peterson sent by

s19 D SUGDEN & CO.

JONES'S MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR; also, Lloyd's Maps of the Southern States, &c, &c,

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great Natural Bone setter

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism, and never fails

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a Certain remedy for Neuralgia

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the Best known remedy for Sprains or Bruises

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately, and was never known to fail

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords Immediate Relief for Piles and seldom fails to cure

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the Best remedy for Sore throat in the known world

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly "a friend in need, and every family should have it at hand

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for Sale by all Druggists. Price 2 cents

genuine

RICHARDSON & CO

Sole Proprietors, Norwich Conn

For sale by H H HAY, Gen A't, Portland

sept28 d&wsow

THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

Stood the Test of Years,

And grows more and more popular every day!

AND testimonials now and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, as to the unparalleled virtues of my none could result that Prof Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty

BATTLE CREEK Mich Dec 1, 1858

Prof Wood—This will please as it is almost in form these that I have now my hair full and over twenty years ago was entirely gray and at times a disease, attended with an eruption of it and a continual course of inflammation, I had having reduced me to a state of despondency. I was not able to obtain anything either myself or friends I am able to do these up in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely for much. I then ordered me to pay Briggs & Hood per admit the best and on earth for a few days either to the city of New York relative, about the for it was using. I have faithfully followed the directions and the hair spot is now covered with hair thick and thick though short. It is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another bottle would restore it entirely and in so much shorter time, I will persevere in the use and respectfully solicit purchase any more I would ask those that it will not be willing to spend me an order on it for agents, for a bottle and receive in the thirty or pleasure. I am—the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless.

Thy friend SUSANNAH KIRBY

Liquidating N Y for Dec 1858

Prof Wood—Dear Sir In the latter part of the year I wrote to you for a bottle of your National Hair Restorative for my wife's head. She from a state of baldness to a good head of hair very rapidly, that in the short space of months the whole upper part of my wife was almost entirely covered with a fine soft down. Send shortly all charges, pay so that you will not be surprised why I did not send for you. My children to the State of Indiana, but my business affairs were not to admit of it at the time the cause of the change in my appearance so many unfortunate acquaintances to recognize me at all

I at once made application to the in stock of physicians in the country but to no avail assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to the conclusion that my hair was gone for ever. Fortunately at the time in the spring of 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. After one bottle, and that in my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time I have given dollars worth of your Restorative and now can still have a rich coat of very soft black hair which no money can buy!

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article I have recommended it to many of my friends and acquaintances who I am happy to inform you, are using it with success.

Very respectfully yours A M GRAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at law

The Restorative is put up in bottles three sizes viz large, medium and small. The small size holds 1 pint and is large enough for one full bottle, the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small size holding two dollars per bottle, the large holds a quarter or per cent more in proportion and contains for three dollars per bottle

O J WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 111 Broadway New York, and 114 Market St. St Louis Mo and sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers throughout the United States

sept 1 dawlaw

Diarrhea and Dysentery,

A CURE WARRANTED FOR 50 CENTS

The purchase money refunded to all persons dissatisfied with its results

Lem's Summer Cure

A SIMPLE sweet syrup compounded of roots and barks containing no drug or deleterious substances, and will not impair the most delicate to the taste, and does not blacken the teeth, like preparations, except to the whole benefit, and lengthening the system by assisting the human digestive organs of cathartics, affords immediate relief and operates mild strengthens the patient, and leaves the bowels in a healthy natural condition

One bottle of the Summer Cure is sufficient to cure an ordinary case of summer complaint, and generally sufficient to cure the most violent attack, and four bottles are *warranted* to cure any possible case of confirmed *summer complaint* in the U S

The Summer Cure is adapted to all ages sexes and conditions, none can be injured by the proper use for children and infants and particularly for children teething it has a *magical effect*

The Summer Cure has been in use in a great variety of cases for three years with astonishing results, and never *having failed to effect a cure* by its use, to northern people going South, and to others with large families of children the Summer Cure is truly a boon to them

All agents selling this medicine may at their discretion refund the purchase money to persons dissatisfied with the results. The Colonel of any regiment of New England will be furnished *gratis* with one bottle each for every commissioned officer in his command by applying to the proprietors or to any one of their general Agents Price 50 cents a bottle

O C Stoughton & Co Boston General Agent for New England H H Hay Portland and E F Bradbury, Bangor, Gen Agents for Maine

Sold by Druggists and country merchants generally. HOWES & Co, Proprietors

30n d&w July 3 BRIDGE Maine

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

CHERRY PECTORAL,

Russia Salve,

Bryant's Wafers

Wheat Foods,

AT MANN'S,

2 Exchange Block.

Carriages Stored.

FOUR HUNDRED CARRIAGES can be stored in my Establishment, for which no charge will be made in case I repair them

H N THOMS, Harlow street.

HARPER, for Sept number, received by

aug28 O A PATCH

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between *Thomas Gregg & Son* is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by T S Gregg.

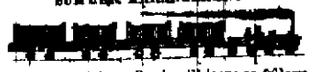
THOMAS GREGG,

T S GREGG.

Brewer, July 17 1861

Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT



THE Trains on these Roads will leave as follows

For Portland, connect for Boston and Lowell at 7 40 A M

Freight Accommodation, for Waterville, at 2 15 P M

Returning Train from Portland will be due at Bangor at 7 45 P M, and from Waterville at 10 45 A M

E NOYES, Supt.

July 24 1861

Bangor Oldtown and Milford Railroad Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY April 22d the Trains will leave as follows till further notice

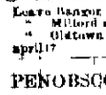
Leave Bangor at 5 A M, 11 A M and 6 P M

" Milford at 6 A M 12 M and 7 P M

" Oldtown at 8 A M 2 P M and 8 P M

april17 N T SWAN, Agent

PENOBSCOT RIVER STEAMERS



The above Steamers will commence their regular trips between Oldtown and Mattawamkeag Landing Oldtown every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A M on the arrival of the morning train of cars from Bangor arriving in Winn's at 10 A M

Leaving Winn's every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A M, arriving at Oldtown in season for the 2 o'clock train of cars for Bangor

N M HARTWELL, Agent.

Oldtown April 15, 1861

Portland & New York Steamers

SEMI WEEKLY LINE!

The splendid and fast Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Captain SIDNEY CROWELL, and "PATAPSCO" Captain E KELLEY, will until further notice, run as follows

Leave Berth No 1 Pier, Portland every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 5 o'clock P M, and leave Pier 12 North River New York, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, at 5 o'clock P M.

The vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making it the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage $5, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal Quebec Bangor Bath Augusta Lewiston and St Johns. They also connect at New York with steamers for Baltimore Norfolk and Washington.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the Boat before 1 P M on the days she leaves Portland. For freight and passage apply to

EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland

H B CROMWELL & CO, Pier 12, North River New York

oct 25 1861

The Steamer Portland leaves New York Wednesday and Saturday, has discontinued her trips for the present, thus leaving but one Steamer on the route

may 10

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

From Bangor and Boston

TO

Niagara Falls and Buffalo;

FROM THENCE TO

CHICAGO ST LOUIS ROCK ISLAND

And all points in the Great West

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday Wednesday Thursday and Friday* morning and take the cars from Pittsburg R R Station every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock A M and 2 30 P M

Time from Bangor to Buffalo 24 hours

" " Niagara Falls, 21

" Buffalo to Chicago, 24

" Niagara Falls to Chicago, 21

The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other

For closing of first and time and the attention of Ann Line to the same call on the passenger *to or from Chicago*, *Rock Island* or any other Western Road, or the many objects of interest along the line, call at the Pittsburg R R office with the Baggage Master as well as the Depot.

The Great THROUGH TICKET OFFICE is the one the stop at any point and examine rates at that pleasure for further information enquire of the Agent at Bangor, or

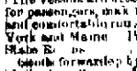
E EDWARDS & CO Agents,

22 West Market Square,

Bangor

JS d&w

Portland and Boston Line.



This splendid new sea going Steamer *Forest City Captain* and *Montrose* will run as follows

Leave Atlantic Wharf Portland every *Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and Friday* at 6 o'clock P M and Central Wharf Boston every *Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and Friday* at 6 o'clock P M

Fare to and from Portland $1 50

" " Boston 1 50

N B Each Boat returns to Portland with a large number of the Passengers that leave Portland the evening previous. Central Wharf Boston, connects with all Railroads and Steamboat lines for all parts of the country. Passengers are recommended to call for tickets at the Company's office, Atlantic Wharf Portland, where they will be sold as low as at any other office, and thereby avoid the hurry and confusion attendant upon purchasing tickets on board the boat.

The Boats are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making it the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage $5, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal Quebec Bangor Bath Augusta Lewiston and St Johns. They also connect at New York with steamers for Baltimore Norfolk and Washington.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the Boat before 1 P M on the days she leaves Portland. For freight and passage apply to

EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland

H B CROMWELL & CO, Pier 12, North River New York

oct 25 1861

The Steamer Portland leaves New York Wednesday and Saturday, has discontinued her trips for the present, thus leaving but one Steamer on the route

may 10

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

From Bangor and Boston

TO

Niagara Falls and Buffalo;

FROM THENCE TO

CHICAGO ST LOUIS ROCK ISLAND

And all points in the Great West

PASSENGERS can leave Bangor every *Monday Wednesday Thursday and Friday* morning and take the cars from Pittsburg R R Station every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock A M and 2 30 P M

Time from Bangor to Buffalo 24 hours

" " Niagara Falls, 21

" Buffalo to Chicago, 24

" Niagara Falls to Chicago, 21

The great facilities offered to the traveller gives this route the preference over any other

For closing of first and time and the attention of Ann Line to the same call on the passenger *to or from Chicago*, *Rock Island* or any other Western Road, or the many objects of interest along the line, call at the Pittsburg R R office with the Baggage Master as well as the Depot.

The Great THROUGH TICKET OFFICE is the one the stop at any point and examine rates at that pleasure for further information enquire of the Agent at Bangor, or

E EDWARDS & CO Agents,

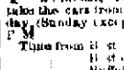
22 West Market Square,

Bangor

JS d&w

Franklin House,

Harlow Street, Bangor, Maine.



This well and favorably known Hotel having the past season been enlarged, remodelled and refurnished, has now all the appointments of a first class Hotel

The subscribers having leased the above House for a term of years and having had several years experience in the business flatter themselves they shall receive a liberal share of public patronage

In leasing this House has no superior being in a central position and is one of the pleasantest streets in the city In connection is a large and commodious Stable in the care of attentive hostlers, also, a livery Stable which will always be supplied with first class teams

Passengers leave this House daily for all parts of the country SHAW & McLAUGHLIN.

G W SHAW,

HENRY McLAUGHLIN

Bangor March 1 1860

ADAMS HOUSE,

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, - - SACO, ME.

HEALTH or pleasure seekers should not fail to visit this magnificent Beach They will find at this House facilities for Bathing, Gunning Fishing Sailing or Bowling Terms extremely low

Information may be obtained by calling upon or addressing H T Smith, Cashier Merchant's Bank Bangor HENRY S BACON, Proprietor

aug2 3taw

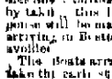
NATIONAL HOUSE,

CORNER OF

HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STREETS,

BANGOR, MAINE

ISRAEL F NORCROSS, Proprietor.



This Public House has been renovated and put in first rate order, newly painted, papered and furnished throughout, and by every expect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders

The House has a central location, and an excellent Stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler

The proprietor hopes, by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Bangor, April 1860

Notice.

THE subscribers having this day formed a Co partnership in business, will hereafter be connected under the name of

NOYES & CO.,

at the old and well known stand of *Albert Noyes*, Central Street.

ALBERT NOYES,

A F NOYES.

Bangor, Sept 1, 1861

MADAME L ZIMMERMANN

PIANO TEACHER,

HAS REMOVED TO No. 90 Main Street,

WASHINGTON BUILDING.

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

AND

BLOOD RENOVATOR,

Is precisely what its name indicates for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers—It also revivifies, reinvigorates and renews the blood to all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature and hence soothe the weakest stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and does not gumble or having powerful tonic and soothing properties and consequently can never injure Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science and also by all who have suffered by debility, for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease and that the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous diseases to which poor humanity is constantly liable Such, for example, as the following Consumption, bronchitis indigestion dyspepsia, loss of appetite, faintness, nervous irritability, neuralgia pal pitation of the heart, melancholy, hysterics, nervousness, impropper circulation, and all that class of cases so far fully fatal if unattended to in time, called *female weaknesses and irregularities* Also liver derangements or torpidity and liver complaints, diseases of the kidneys, enabling permanence of the urine, or any unnatural derangement of the urinary organs, pain in the back, side and between the shoulders tired sensation to all the colds, hacking and continuous cough, emaciation, difficulty of breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still but we have space only to say it will not only cure the debility following these and fever but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the disease if one is already attacked And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system assuming the liver to action promoting at last all the secretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any disorder as consequences following upon change of climate and water, hence all who contemplate a visit to California should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating As it promotes a thirst even stronger than the digestive organs itself could be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits—students ministers literary men And all adults not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they will, they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and perfect remedy against the evils which follow them of the debility for beauty cannot exist without health and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue Even again the cordial is a perfect mother's relief Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety *There is no mistake about it. Its cordial is all we claim for it Mothers try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline of not only of your daughters, before it be too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former flies delicacy strongly urged with the premature, grave and the latter, in the fearless nobility with the excitement of business that it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, For we are sure your never failing affection will prompt you to try Prof Wood's Restorative and Blood Renovator as the remedy which will be always on hand in time of need Prof WOOD, Proprietor, 114 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St Louis and sold by all good Druggists

Price One Dollar per bottle

N S HARLOW,

Agent for Bangor

Dec 6—dawlaw

[illegible]

AN equal and normal circulation of the blood is health An abnormal that is to say, an excessive or deficient circulation is congestion of the blood is disease To illustrate take the Liver is caused by stagnation of the blood in that organ Because of the Kidneys inflammation of the Lungs congestion of the brain, because of the same cause Improper circulation, and its consequences ensuing all manner of diseases Discovering what is the first great primary necessarily is, What causes the blood to circulate?

For centuries there has been a matter of much study among scientific and medical men and while many theories have been made no much satisfactory result upon the enquiry, it has been left to the very knowing fellow of a Scientific and Experimental knowledge to make this great discovery also

Acknowledging that life is the gift of the Creator and that in Him we live and move and have our being we will venture the remark that as the blood moves in their spheres and all vitality is dependent upon its circulation it will follow that the first cause which removes or destroys and limits the certain result, follows

A glance at the red corpuscles of the blood will show to be compounds of iron sulphur and phosphorus

The air we breathe we know to contain a very large proportion of oxygen

Oxygen, when brought in contact with a muscular fiber causes a contraction

These facts being indisputable, we have now the solution as to the motor or motive power of the heart The oxygen in the air we breathe coming in contact with the iron corpuscles of the blood causes electricity, which causes the contact with the heart to contract, and hence the power which expels the blood to the extremities and the throughout arteries What then are the causes of Consumption, Dropsy, Palsy, Paralysis, St Vitus' Dance, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy Fever and Ague, &c, &c, &c, but of the red corpuscles containing the iron sulphur and phosphorus which causes a deficiency of electricity and consequently no power or circulation in the limbs, &c, &c, &c